WASHINGTON.

The Greenback and Silver Question in Congress.

A GENERAL FEAR OF CONSTITUENTS.

Politicians Looking Anxiously to the Supreme Court.

MR. TILDEN AND THE PRESIDENCY

Candidates the Gramercy Park Statesman · Will Oppose.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1879.

THE RETIBEMENT OF GREENBACKS AND THE COINAGE OF SILVER-REPUBLICANS DEPEND-ING ON THE SUPREME COURT FOR A WAY OUT-RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED-DEMOCRATIC

After all the currency questions are not going to rest, and there is a good deal of reason to believe that there may be sensible action in Con-gress, both on the greenback and the silver The silver dollar has clearly got black eye in the West and South. It is quite surprising to find what a number of rote for a bill stopping the coinage of the silver sublicans and Southern democrats say the silver estion has had a fair and full trial. Their people ated silver, or rather they wanted to try it. They ave now tried it and find they do not want it, and they are ready to have the coinage stopped. While a complete view of the sense of either house on the subject there is good reason to believe that a bill to stop the coinage of silver will pass both houses, and the question of chief interest at this moment is, from which side such a bill will be introduced. Some leading democrats talk of pre-paring and offering a bill, but they are very slow about it, and it would not be surprising if the republicans, who are much more alert, should rush in

The democrats are ridiculously hide-bound. The talk and talk among themselves about the necessity a sound policy and they are slowly preparing to act, but they have got into such a habit of being s week or two or a year or two too late that they are pretty certain to let slip now the best opportunity they have had for a long time to themselves with the country. A od many of them admit that it is absurd and the sir own people see that it is absurd that the coun try should go on buying silver and coining it into lars which nobody will take out of the Treasury. But when the question is put them, "Why don't you get the credit then of repealing the coinage act?"
they look profound and say, "Only wait awhile and If the country could only to sleep for about ten or fifteen years democratic leaders might, if they managed keep awake all the time, manage They are like a parcel of people who in sist on travelling by stage coach, and yet hope to get into town at the same time with the railroad passengers. The truth begins to be seen by a good many of them here that their party urgently needs a leader. It needs somebody who does not dive into ancient history on slight provocations, and who does not delude himself with the belief that to-morrow is as good as to-day. It ought to advertise for a compe

The resolutions offered to-day in the House by Messrs. Fort and Price, both republicans, to the effect that the legal tender quality of the greenbacks should not be withdrawn and that the currency should not be meddled with by this Congress, had an immediate and excellent effect among the republicans. They forced their attention to a question which they were inclined and indeed determined to burke, the question will not down. They pretty generally blame the President for bringing it to the public at tention, but they believe they see a way out of their

tent leading gentleman.

"I am opposed to retiring the greenbacks now and should vote against such a bill," said a hard money republican to-night. "But I be-lieve we ought to do all in our power to get the Supreme Court to decide the legal tender test case at once. It was a mistake in Attorney General Devens to discourage the callng up of this case as a preferred case. If we can get the Supreme Court to decide that Congress can not constitutionally make paper money a legal tender in time of peace that ends the question and puts it out of politics. Our people in the West will coept that, while they would resent our voting in Congress to repeal the legal tender clause."

This view has obtained concurrence wherever it s been presented to republicans, and it is probable that within a few days vigorous efforts will be made to get the test case brought forward as a preforred case in order that the court may be moved to act as early as possible. Republicans say that the the court would not only satisfy the country and remove from political discussiquestion which they dread, because they know that they cannot unite their party on it, but they add that if once the greenbacks are deprived of their legal tender quality their capacity for mischief will be gone. They will then no longer be available by the national banks to redeem their es and the banks will collect them and turn them into the Treasury at once in order to get coin for their own use. Government notes thus turned in and redeemed in coin could not get out of the Treasmry again while the revenues equal the expenditures and were paid in for taxes would be liable to be reissued, and as the withdrawal of government notes rould lead to an increase of national banks and these banks could not get gold more easily than by drawing it from the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks, their relicy would be to gather up the whole stock as rapidly as they needed it and have it re-deemed for coin. It is thus held that a decision by the Supreme Court against the constitutionalis legal tender quality of the greenbacks is as the public interest would justify, and that it is sound policy for the republicans to press the test case to an early decision by the Court so as to get a question dangerous to them settled without their ervention or the act of Congress.

It will be seen that the republicans are strongly averse to Congressional action on this question. Most of them would vote against a bill retiring the mbacks in accordance with the President's mmendation. The Western men would be very averse to a bill repeal the legal tender clause alone. Some of them frankly admit that while they individually

think it well they fear their constituents. me prominent democrats meantime talk of preparing a bill to provide that the coinage of silver dollars shall be stopped from and after some early day—say the 1st of Murch—and that after the same date the legal tender quality of the greenbacks shall cease. They talk of preparing and bringing forward such a bill, but whether they will do more than talk remains to be seen. The promise of timely setion on their part is not brilliant. Their talk, however, is interesting. They say that the South will undoubtedly agree to this policy as readily as to any other which the party le determine on; that such a measure brought forward as a distinctive democratic measure would strengthen their party in those Eastern States which they feel it necessary to carry next year; that it is a proper

party back to its time honored ground; that the country is ripe for it, and that the in-creasing prosperity in the Southern States has considerably changed the public sentiment there. Finally, they urge that the Western inflationists have evidently lost ground in their States this fall; that they ought no longer to claim to control the party's policy; that if the democrats are to elect a President next year they cannot expect to do so with the help of States in the West which have gone republican this year, and that a pol-icy which, besides being sound and really democratic, will be accepted by the Southern States and by the East is a correct and safe policy for the party. There is a great deal of sound sense in all this, so much in fact that the only wonder is that men who talk so wisely show so little capacity for action; but the leadership of the party so far lies among its Western members. These are aggressive and carry their way by the courage and audacity which Eustern and Southern men of much more sense and judgment totally lack.

A SEYMOUR BOOM-MOVEMENT IN THE INTEREST OF MR. HENDRICKS.

You would not believe it, but there is an attempt here to start a Seymour boom. Its authors say that Governor Seymour must allow the Convention to nominate him, and that he is only holding back out of maiden coyness. But they do not mean precisely this; they mean to nominate Soymour and Hendricks, with the belief that Governor Seymour will refuse to serve, and that in that case Mr. Hendricks will become the head of the ticket, leaving to the National Committee the illing of the second place. It is a brilliant idea, but it will hardly succeed. Senator Kernan has been besieged by the authors of the Seymour boom to friend, whether the Governor would not, after all, if properly pressed, consent to be at least nominate may as well say for him that Mr. Kernan has Goverright to sak that he will not, on any consideration, vention. He does not want to be President, and of course he does not want to be used as a tool to make the truth of the Seymour business

VIRGINIA POLITICS-OLD DOMINION STATESMEN MODIFYING THEIR VIEWS-SOME OF THE RE-SULTS OF THE LATE ELECTION.

There is a notable change in the currency opinions of many Virginia democrats. In the exciting canvass of this fall they have been brought face to face with repudiation, and they do not like it. They have been forced to see that inflation, repudiation and communism are one and the same thing. The appeals of some of the re-adjusters have been bold and outspoken attacks on property, and the decent part of the State has slarm. It is said here that some of the speakars on the side of the readjusters proclaimed to the and descended to the most blatant co other respects. The result has been a revoters against the unlimited greenback and general inflation theories which before this year had gained a good deal of a hold in Virginia. The Legislature meets to-morrow, and republicans, with seventeen members—seven black and ten white—hold the balance of power. The chie result of the election, however, and the most impor-tant, is the splitting of the white vote. The white, or conservative party, is confessedly permanently divided and Virginia will hereafter have two partie each containing an important share of the white population. The color line is gone, and the negroes will hereafter be auxiliaries, courted by both sides. Some of the older lieving that the negro element, thus set free to vote as it chooses, will degrade the politics of the State and force both parties to descend to acts of baseness to court and secure its support; but this is a narrow view. The negroes will vote as they are instructed, and they will have to suppealed to as reasoning beings hereafter, which is, perhaps, an inconvenience, but must be an unmitigated benefit to the

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

B. TILDEN AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDEN TIAL NOMINATION-WHOM HE WILL SUPPORT AND WHOM OPPOSE.

The announcement in these despatches that Mr. naming the democratic nominee for the Presidence next year created a sensation among Senator and Representatives to-day, the opinion having generally prevailed that Mr. Tilden would not seek to influence the choice of the National Convention when it meets next summer. The progamme outlined by Mr. Tilden's friends however, convinced the most incredulous that he means to be heard and is determined to be vindicated. The question debated was whether he would insist upon receiving the nomination, and if he re-tired from the field whom he would support for the irst place on the ticket. The name of ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey, was discussed, as well as the one appeared willing to make a prediction. Mr. Tilden's opposition to Mr. Bayard, Mr. Thurman it is said, joins with the other prominent democrat who were members of the Forty-fourth Congress in resenting the charge that Mr. Tilden was not consulted about the expediency of creating the Electoral Commission to decide the disputed returns. His friends say that during that critical time Mr. Tilden was silent. The charge of Mr. Tilden that he was not consulted has aroused the deepest indignation on the part of the democrats who were the leading spirits in urging the passage of the act. What Mr. Tilden is said to declare is that the creation of the Commission was the work of the Senstorial caucuses and that the prominent democratic Senators were virtually committed to the plan before he was approached about it, and this has also developed the reason of his opposition to Senator David Davis, who, it is said, was to have been the fifth judge selected, and whose vote would have changed the result for the democrats, as the selection of Judge Bradley gave the returns for the Hayes and Wheeler electors. Mr. Tilden, it is said, claims that the bill was passed before Mr. Davis was elected to the Senate, and that his refusal to serve on the Commission was such an evasion of duty as should forever make him ineligible to a Presdential nomination.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES E. ENGLISH AS A PRESI-DENTIAL ASPIRANT.

Among the aspirants for Presidential honors in the democratic party is ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, whose trumpeter will be in Washing on next week to sound his praises and enlighten the democratic statesmen at the Capitol concerning the early history of this candidate for the Presidential nomination. The claims of Mr. English will be urged with zeal, and a brief biography has been printed for general circulation throughout the country.

SENATOR EATON'S PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE SESSION.

Senator Eaton is trying to convince his colleagues that the best thing the democrats in Congress can do toward securing a democratic President next year is to let President making alone, stick to business, leave the republicans to pound their deaks over the distressed condition of things in the South and let the financial question remain in peace the remainder of the session. He admits that there is a bad state of affairs in his own State (Connecticut), there being at the present time four clergymen un-der indictment for murder and lesser of-fences. He says it is truly deplorable and something might be done to reform the clergy, but what Congress has to do with it he does not understand. Yet he thinks it has quite as much to do with the morals of his State as Senators from New England have to meddle with the affairs of the proposing the reference of the tariff question to a commission to be composed of eminent men, and under their protection and domination, a ship canal representing the commercial, agricultural, iron,

country. For the remainder he is in favor of pass-ing the appropriation bits by the 1st of May and going home like decent legislators ought to do. His whole effort just now is exerted in making converts to this plan of action.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE-NO OPPO-SITION TO SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPUND-

ING SCHEME. The Senate Finance Committee will meet Tuesday and then decide upon the order in which it will consider the bills on its calendar. This will oring up the discussion of the Warner Silver bill. Conversation with prominent members of the committee and with several democratic members of the Senate shows that there will probably be but little opposition on the democratic side to giving Secretary Sherman authority to complete such refunding operations as he desires to undertake. A bill prepared by the Treasury Department providing for the pared by the Treasury Department, providing for refunding the bonds maturing in 1880 and 1881, will be introduced in the House in a few days.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE SENATE-IMMENSE PRESSURE ON SENATORS-PROSPECTS FOR THE

It is understood that during the caucus of demo cratic Senators to-day complaint was made in regard to the manner in which the Sergeant-at-Arms had apportioned the appointments, the charge being that Indians had the lion's share; that several of the appointees were known as lobbyists and that the res-olution of a former caucus naming certain Union soldiers who should be retained had been disregarded. A committee was appointed to investi-gate and report at a future caucus. It was office was so great upon the Senators that there would have to be more of the wounded and crippled employés discharged to make room for the persistent seekers for office at the

One of the democratic Senators, in conversing of the drift of sentiment in the caucus this morning, said that, while the chief business was that of or ganization of the committees, there seemed to be a and have a business session of comparatively short duration. The Senator added, however, that the that in the course of the business that it was neces sary to undertake during the session collateral ques-tions would arise which would consume much time and carry the session beyond the limits desired by the party managers.

SOLIDIFYING THE NORTH-NEGRO COLONIZATION OF INDIANA.

John Scott, a leading colored man from North Carolina, left for Indiana to-night in charge of a company of 125 colored emigrants. He reports that returns and reports to them in regard to a location. He says that at least two thousand will leave the sec-North Carolina where he resides before apring. The railroads, at the suggestion of planters, attempted to aid in keeping these people in the State by raising the fare to Washington from \$6 to \$10. PENSION APPLICATIONS-IMMENSE PRESSURE ON

THE BUREAU-BUSINESS BETARDED BY IM-PATIENT LETTER WRITERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions anticipates serious difficulty in disposing of the work of his bureau during the session of Congress, owing to the unpre-cedented pressure which will be brought to bear on the Pension Bureau to answer letters of Congress men regarding the claims of the 150,000 appl for pensions. All these claims, if allowed, carry with them the arrearages allowed under the Pension law passed in the Forty-fifth Congress. In some cases the applicants are confident that if their claim is allowed it will secure them several hundred dollars of ready money. To properly answer the letters sent by Congressmen from their constituents requires the most experienced clerks in the bureau— clerks whose knowledge of the files is thorough and though it is proposed to increase the clerical force the Commissioner says that it would require a force of good lawyers to enter upon the discharge of

the duties immediately.

The courtesy of the department requires that all letters, especially those sent by Congressmen, shall be promptly and explicitly answered. The impa-tience of the pension claimants scattered throughout the North who are impatient to possess the sum they believe is due them will only retard the examination and adjustment of this class of claims and

OPENING OF THE HARLEM RIVER-PRTITIONS PROM NEW YORK

Mr. Charles Stoughton, of New York, has brought York city, asking Congress to take immediate action upon pending bills before the House and Senate ommittees on commerce for the opening of the Harlem River, connecting the Hudson at Spuyten Duyvil, to Long Island sound. In addition to these orials Mr. Stoughton will also be able to offer four others from prominent business men indirectly interested in the completion of this work.

MINT IN NEW YORK CITY-CONGRESSMAN MULLER'S BILL-NECESSITY FOR INCREASED COINAGE PACILITIES.

Congressman Muller, of New York, has prepared a oill to establish a mint in New York city, which he will introduce in the House to-morrow, or, if pre-cluded by objections then, on Monday next, when not the slightest probability of Congress amending the existing law making it mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to coin two million standard silver dollars every month makes it absolutely necessary that additional mint facilities shall be afforded without delay to provide for the coinage of gold. At present the capacity of dollars, and under existing circumstances the bur-den of this coinage will fall upon the Philadelphia Mint so long as the law remains in force. A large amount of gold—that is, some thirty million dollars in bullion-awaits coinage. The bill prepared by Congressman Muller proposes to establish a mint of equal capacity with the one at Philadelphia, with a superintendent, assayer and assistant, melter and re-finer and assistant, and coiner with one assistant, with five clerks and such subordinate workmen as may be necessary. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the building, and \$200,000 or the machinery and apparatus. COLLECTOR PREELAND'S SUCCESSOR.

The President will send to the Senate to-morrow the name of Colonel Rodney C. Ward to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Internal Revenue district, of New York, a vacancy caused by the death of Collector Freeland during the month of September last.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL RESOLUTIONS INTRO-DUCED IN SENATE AND HOUSE - REMARKS OF

In the Senate to-day Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, introduced the following joint resolution for the en-couragement of the construction of the Nicaragua anic Canal:-

Interoceanic Canal:

Whereas the project of the construction of an interoceanic causa in Nicaragua is recognized as a necessity for the prosperity of the commerce of the world and the development of the maritime and commercial interests of the United States; and whereas such an enterprise must of and whereas such an enterprise must of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, &c., That the government of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, &c., That the government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company to which shall be granted a concession by the government of Nicaragua for the construction of said interoceanic canal, and will secure to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by such grant.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce when appointed, and Mr. Gordon gave notice that he would sak for its early consideration Senator Burnside, in the course of his remarks today on the joint resolution introduced by him in June last declaring that the people of the United States would not view without serious inquietude any attempt by the Powers of Europe to establish,

in any other light than as the manife unfriendly disposition toward the United States, expressed the opinion that the construction of a canal across the Isthmus under the direction of a Euro ment to control the destiny of the State through which it should pass, but it would be dangerous to the peace of the United States. Continuing

The canal would be a maritime highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards of the United States, and wisdom and justice demand that we should control the highway. It should be open to our merchant marine in peace and our navy in war. But it could not be so open if controlled by a foreign government. The contingency of a construction by any of the Central American governments of such a work was too improbable to call for consideration, but should this be determined on our duty would be still imperative to see that its control rests with this government. Practically the question was whether the canal should be built under the protection of this or of a foreign government. It had been said that it was a question of power—in other worus, that the European governments would, by force of arms if necessary, control this thoroughfare. This he thought would be impossible. In case of war we could, by a patriotic effort, arm 5,000,000 men, and by the use of modern improvements in esgineering we could prevent any foreign war vessel from entering our harbors.

In the House Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, introduced a secondary and the state of the secondary and the secondary and the secondary and the secondary and secondary In the House Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, introduced a

lution similar to that of Senator Gordon, which was referred to the Committee on Poreign Affairs. IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

The bill introduced to-day by Representative Harris, of Virginia, relative to the deputy marshals, provides that the Circuit Courts of the United States shall be empowered to appoint an equal number of deputy marshals from each political party, such deputy marshals to be designated by

the respective political parties.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bright, of Tennes. make staff officers in the navy equal before the law, provides that in all cases where staff officers of the navy are arraigned before a court martial all the

nembers of the court shall be staff officers. Mr. Belford, of Colorado, introduced a bill which provides that all laws establishing a reservation for the Ute Indians in Colorado shall be repealed, and that the lands constituting such reservation shall become public domain. It further provides that the point ave commissioners to select in some one of the Territories a reservation for the Utes and arrange with them for a peaceful removal. The bill proposes an appropriation of \$200,000 to meet the expenses of

In the democratic Senatorial caucus to-day no change was made in the majority representation of the committees, no vacancies having been created by death or resignation in the democratic member-ship. In the republican caucus it was arranged that the late Senstor Chandler's place on the Committee on Commerce be assigned to Senator Balewin, of Michigan, and that the other committee vacancy caused by Mr. Chandler's death namely, upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, shall be filled by Senator Ferry, of Michigan. Another change in the minority representation upon the Senate committees will be made by placing Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, upon the Committee on Pensions, vice Mr. Ingalls, who retires from it at his own request.

EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN SHEEP TO GREAT

BRITAIN.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that the British government has issued an or der revoking previous instructions in regard to sheep exported from the United States to Great Britain. Hereafter sheep exported from the United States will not be required to be slaughtered at the place of landing, the restriction, in consequence of the foot and mouth disease, having been removed.

The order went into effect November 23.

KELLOGG'S SEAT.

CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY REPORE THE SEN-ATE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2, 1879. Before the Kellogy-Spofford Investigating Commit-tee to-day Milton Jones, a member of the Packard Legislature, testified:—Did not leave the hall on the day of election; he was not given money, nor promised any consideration whatever for voting for Kellogg, nor did he tell Garrett or Weber he had been paid for his vote; he would not believe Weber

The Jones affidavit being shown to witness, he said:-I've seen that before; it was only partially read to me; I signed it through fear.

L. B. Cain, president of the German National Bank, testified to the good character and standing of Morris Marks.

Charles Cavanac testified as to conversations with Delacey. Milton, Jones, Geary, Watson and other

Morris Marks.

Charles Cavanac testified as to conversations with Delacey, Milton, Jones, Geary, Watson and other members of the Packard Legislature, who stated they had been paid to vote for Kellogg; also in regard to some of the affidavits made by these parties; they acknowledged the statements contained in them were true; "I told them that all we wanted them to swear to was nothing but truth; that there was no money in it; the only argument used was that by telling the truth and exposing what they knew they would establish themselves on the side of the good people of the State; James Lewis told me he was going to Washington in the interest of Kellogg."

United States District Attorney Leonard testified:—Was a member of the Packard Legislature; knew nothing at the time about the rumor that mambers had been paid to vote for Kellogg; never knew of anybody being paid; believe there was a quorum present when the election took place.

Judge W. B. Phillips, formerly of Grant parish, testified:—After the election of United States Senator a young man named Johnson came to witness, and said he was authorized by Spofford to offer witness \$100 to procure testimony of one or two members of the Packard Legislature as to bribery; witness afterward saw Judge Spofford, who repudiated Johnson entirely, but told witness he desired to secure the sorvices of some republican who knew members of the Packard Legislature, to obtain testimony against Kellogg; on March 22, 1879, witness received a city telegram from Judge Spofford, reading.—"If convenient please call at my house a few minutes, between ten and eleven o'clock A. M., to-morrow (Sunday). I have to go to-morrow evening." In response to this telegram witness met Judge Spofford and had an interview with him, in the course of which Judge Spofford, said he believed he had been properly elected United States Senator; that he had means to support his claim; that he was convinced bribery had been used to secure the election of Kellogg, and that he was prepared to pay \$2,000 atter

to Ward and mysolf that statements made in the affidavits were false; Garris' affidavit was written by me.

When cross-examined by Mr. Hill witness said he did not know it, but he believed at the time they were made that the affidavits were not true; Judge Spofford did not request witness to secure false affidavits; nothing of that kind was ever mentioned in our interview; my intention from the beginning was to deceive Spofford; I knew when the witnesses got to Washington they would not testify against Kellogg; witness saw Spofford hand Cavagnac a quantity of money; Spofford also paid witness for his services, and gave Ward something; when Spofford came back from Washington I asked him for a settlement as per agreement; he referred me to Mr. Walker, his counsel; Walker said he thought that I had been well paid for all I had done; I was satisfied Walker knew nothing of my agreement with Spofford; witness said he took the interest he did in the interest of the national republican party; that he was really from the first working in the interest of Kellogg.

A number of letters from Phillips to Spofford were read, in one of which Phillips said that he and Ward would get testimony of bribery in Kellogg's election, and would not require any compensation for their services, the other letters urging Spofford to have witnesses summoned at once, that nineteen of them had just been given places in the Custom

to have witnesses summoned at once, that nineteen
of them had just been given places in the Custom
House, but they had enough without them.
A number or telegrams from Spofford to Phillips
were read, evidently replies to communications of
urgency, among them the following:—

To W. B. PHILLIPS, 94 Gasquet street, New Orleans:
Bully, Wait for the wagon. All goes well this end.
H. M. SPOFFORD.
W. B. PHILLIPS, 94 Gasquet street, New Orleans:
Committee about to act. Patience and sweet oil work wonders.
H. M. SPOFFORD.

W. B. Phillips, 94 Gasquet street, New Orleans:—
Committee about to act. Patience and sweet oil work
wonders.

H. M. STOPFORD.
These telegrams were introduced in the first part
of Phillips' testimony apparently for the purpose of
showing the relations existing between the parties.

The committee did not conclude their labors today, Weber not having returned from cross-examination. Phillips was on the stand about three hours.
He stated in his cross-examination that he had been
charged with murder, perjury and forgery in Grant
parish but was never tried, though he attended
three terms of court to get a hearing and that the
charges were finally dismissed.

VIRGINIA'S TATTERED CREDIT.

THE CONTROL OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT SECURED BY THE READJUSTERS-A MAJORITY OF THE COLORED REPUBLICANS SECREDE FROM THE PARTY CAUCUS-MAHONE TO BE THE UNITED STATES SENATOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2, 1879.

The effort to make the contest over the organization of the Legislature and the election of its officers a triangular one among the debt payers, readjusters and republicans fell through to-day. The breaking up of the republican caucus last night by the readjusters of that party revived the hopes of the debt payers, who regarded it as an indication that Mahone had not secured his men. It was believed, too, that it would force the more independent republicans into the ranks of the debt payers. licans into the ranks of the debt payers. Under these impressions the republican leaders, among whom were Congressman Jorgensen and Collec-tors Brady and Russell, held a meeting of all classes of republican members elect to-day for the purpose of solidifying the party and establishing a republican caucus. Twenty-three of the twenty-six republicans elected attended the meeting, which was held in the Custom House, with closed doors. Argument, persuasion and correctors closed doors. Argument, persuasion and coercion were resorted to in vain. Appeals in the name of the republican party made by the representatives of

the republican party made by the representatives of the administration and the government were utterly disregarded by the colored readjusters. Unity or harmony was out of the question, and after a heated decoate of four hours a vote was reached. There were only seventeen voters, eleven of these deciding to go into the caucus of the readjusters, six voting against it and the air others who were present refusing to vote.

Victory for the Readpusters.

The effect of this vote of the colored republicans is to give to the readjusters the organization of both branches of the Legislature, to insure the election of readjusting officials, to shape all legislation in favor of the anti-debt paying wing of the late conservative party and to elect Mahons, the leader of that party, to the Senate of the United States within the next few weeks. Of the eleven republicans who voted to go into the readjusters caucus, three were white men, all of them New York carpet baggers—namely, Joseph Walker, C. H. Bliss and B. F. Williams. The remainder were colored members, notable among them being Ross Hamilton, E. D. Bland, B. Norton and Neivison Lewis, representing probably the largest colored, on Norfork, who presided, was opposed to the action of his brethren. Thus in a caucus of a few republicans, a majority of whom were negroes, the political destiny of Virginia, involving her financial credit for all time to come, was perhaps decided by the turning vote of a half a dozen negroes, who could not be controlled by their party leaders.

It is openly stated now that the only way to avert

come, was perhaps decided by the turning vote of a haif a dozen negroes, who could not be controlled by their party leaders.

It is openly stated now that the only way to avert this ruin will be by the purchase of the votes of these negroes by the debt payers, and it is as openly said that the average colored member is susceptible of being bought. Whether such a program me as this will be carried out remains to be seen, and the test will be presented to-morrow when the House of Delegates is called to order by the old cierk and the election of a Speaker comes up. The House is composed of 100 members, and by a count of noses it has been ascertained that the parties stand as follows:—Debt payers, 41; readjusters, 42; republican debt payers, 6; republican readjusters, 11; which gives the readjusters a majority of six. What change may take place in this vote by to-morrow it is impossible to predict. Both the debt paying and republican leaders are despondent to-night at the turn affairs have taken. The former say that the republican party, which holds the balance of power, will be held responsible if the Legislature is organized on a readjusting basis. If the readjusters, with the aid of the republicans, elect a readjusting Auditor and Treasurer the funding under the McCullough bill will cease, and the recent settlement will be practically set aside. A union of republicans with readjusters will be in direct violation of the principles of their party. Some rapublicans see this and are apprehensive that such action of the republicans in Virginia may injure the national party in the Presidential election. The charge of allowing the debt settlement to be defeated might seriously damage the republicans in New York and the Eastern States.

FINAL CAUCUSES.

damage the republicans in New York and the Eastorn States.

Pinal caucuses.

To-night the debtpayers and readjusters have both held caucuses. The former were only in session a very short time, having a cut and dried programme, which was adopted, and without making any new nominations they adjourned, keeping their plans secret. The readjusters have been in session since seven P. M. and have not adjourned yet, and it is now midnight. It is understood that they made nominations for all the officials of the Senate and House, and adopted resolutions pledging every man to be bound by the action of the caucus. Their strength in the caucus, including thirteen colored members, numbers certainly seventy-five, with two absent, which would given them a majority of ten on joint ballot, and indicates their ability to elect all the officers of the State government, giving them its political machinery and the United States Senatorship. The most liberal promises of reform, political equality and equal rights are made to the republican readjusters, who are enthusiastic over the formation in Virginia of what they claim to be a new republican party under the leadership of General Mahone.

LATER—THE NOMINATIONS.

The full list of nominations made by the caucus is as follows:—Officers of the House—Judge B. W. Lacy, of New Kent, for Speaker of the House; P. H. McCaull, of Pulaski, for Clerk; G. W. Cook (colored), of Norfolk, for First Doorkeeper; J. W. Southard, of

McCauli, of Pulsari, for Glerz; G. W. Cook (colored), of Norfolk, for First Doorkeeper; J. W. Southard, of Henrics, for second doorkeeper, and A. J. Taylor, of Fluvanna for sergeant-at-arms. Senate officers:—C. H. Cansey, of Nansemond, clerk; C. M. Webber, of Roanoke, sergeant-at-arms, and J. H. Hill (colored), of Petersburg, doorkeeper.

KANUCKS AND YANKEES.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN THE DOMINION-THE PERSS ON THE PISHERIES DEWAND AND THE THUNDERER'S WEAK VOICED COMMENTS.

A special cable despatch from London to the Globe says:-"The Times, discussing the President's message, says :- 'The Canadians are no doubt tenacious of the rights of the Dominion over their own coasts but they must feel the inconvenience of the renewal every ten years of the concession to United States fishermen. It is to be hoped it will be unnecessary; and we should urge them to agree to a permanent settlement on equitable terms." "LAUGHABLE IMPUDENCE."

The Globe, in discussing the President's Message The Globe, in discussing the President's Message, says:—"The President of the United States mentions the Fortune Bay affair in his Message, and states that a demand for compensation has been made on Great Britain, and asserts that an endeavor will be made to have an early and permanent settlement of the fishery question. On this text the London Times prints a sermon to Canadians, which might with great propriety have been pitched into its waste basket. It would be much better that the great English organ should say nothing than that it should show nervousness at the prospect of reopening the fishery question. There is nothing warlike in asking for compensation, but, on the contrary, something laughable in the impudence with which two skippers only hoped to catch one Sunday atternoon. Nor is there anything offensive in the President's declaration that a permanent settlement of the Fishery dispute will be sought. The Canadians are always ready to bargain and seil, being quite able to hold their end up in negotiation. When the United States want to make a trade they can be accommodated on fair terms. The effect, however, of such an utt-rance of the Towes is to make Brother Jonathan believe that he can have everything his own way; that Englishmen are terribly afraid of a dispute with him; and that if he is sulky enough he can get what he wants on terms which would not be fair to the holders of the fisheries he covets. Brother Jonathan puts on a very ferocious countensance occasionally in addressing the English on this matter; but we who live next door know that he grins at the English idea that he means anything by his truculent demeanor. Let the Times mind its own business; jet Canada mind hers, and the result of those most interested, was for the first time able to hold her own in a bargain with the cute Yankee."

The Mail says:—"The Message of 1879 does not contain much of interest to Canadians. The only matter affecting the British Empire is the untenable demand for \$105,005 damages for the losses of American f says:- "The President of the United States mention the Fortune Bay affair in his Message, and states

BRITISH RAILROAD DELEGATES.

The London Times, according to the Globe's special, says:—"Colonel Gray and Mr. Bald, the delegates of the Great Western Railway of Canada sent out to America, have returned home. They state that their visit has been very successful, taken all around. The arrangement with the Wabaan line, although not what could have been desired, is fairly satisfactory. Improved trains returns are anticipated. Their re-port will be issued to the Great Western propeletors in a few days.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL-PHILHARMONIC CLUB. The second soirce of chamber music given last evening at Chickering Hall by the New York Philwrening at Chickering Hall by the New York Phil-harmonic Club did not draw a very large audience, but those who were present constituted a fashion-able and highly musical gathering. On the quality of the audience if not on its size, and on the meritorious execution of the programme, the Philharmonic may be heartily congratulated. The club was represented last evening by Mesars. Arnoid and Gantaberg (violina), Gramm (viola) and Werner violencello, assetted by Me France Rem-Arnoid and Gantzberg (victina), Gramm (viola) and Werner (victioncelle), assisted by Mr. Franz Rem-mertz (bartone), Mr. Franz Rummel at the piano and Mr. Brano Klein as accompanist. The programme included the Schumann quartet (opus 41), the Rafi Senate (opus 78), the Goldmarck quintet (opus 30) and Brackler's "Der Trompater von Sackkingen"

quite the feature of the adagio, which was hered with exquisite feeling, and the precision of

first movement, where for an instant a little confusion was threatened, but was promptly averted.
The opening of the adagio is effected by the 'cello in
a charming passage, which was played in a most
finished style by Mr. Werner. The adagio is lengthy,
but repiete with most graceful movements,
which are played by the various instruments and then woven most harmoniously
into the concerted strength of the quintet.
The adagio, and the following short but delightful
scherze were taken with great taste, and most carefully and effectively rendered throughout. The
closing movement, the allegre vivace, is intricate
and difficult in many of its parts, but it
was marked precisely in its light and
shade, its difficulties admirably overcome
and it was played evenly well from end to end. All
the instruments were in perfect accord in tempoand spirit, and the finale was given with vigor and
precision amid considerable applause.

The third soirce will be given on January 6, and
well deserves full recognition from sumirers of
chamber music.

ACADEMY OF MUNIC-"AIDA.

The experiment of an extra night of opers at the Academy of Music succeeded fairly last night, so far as the box office was concerned. The house was well filled and the audience inclined to be enthuastic over "Aida." The opera and the cast have be so fully described in these columns that there is little or nothing to be said except that the little or nothing to be said except that the orchestra too frequently overpowered the stage, generally with the brasses, which are not always obedient to a conductor, but two or three times by the strings, for which there should be no excuse. Viewing the extra performance from one artistic standpoint it seems to have been injudicious at just this time, for to-night acquires extra importance from the promised debut of Marimon, and the tenor who is to support her should have had last night for rest, in view of the special work which will be expected of him.

PROOFLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-MISS THUBERT Under the direction of Mr. Taylor Mr. Strakosch last evening presented Miss Thursby to an im sudience—or perhaps we should say congreg in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The ouse was literally packed by the fashion telligence of the City of Churches, where the fair singer was born and has for years led the music for the evening were identical with those she sang in Steinway Hall, and in response to most enthusiastic recalls she sang, in admirable form, the balads neard on her first appearance. Miss Copleston was the pianist of the evening, and played, in addition to some soles, a concerto with the orchestra, thoroughly meriting the double recall she received after the concerto. Miss Mand Morgan played upon the harp some selections which were well received and encored. Miss Winant renewed the impressions she made in the first concert and in the same pieces. Mr. Carlberg's orchestra was well in hand and contributed, as did Mr. Colby's accompaniments, greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. If any suggestion should be offered concerning the performance it is that there was a sombreness in some of the selections, especially in the songs of Miss Winant, that imparted to an otherwise joyous occasion a funered shade not entirely pleasant. The paternal manner in which M. Strakosch chaproned the young artists was irresistibly charming—in fact, if quite capsheafed a notable and successful performance.

MUSICAL AND DEAMATIC NOTES.

The usual midweek matinées will take place tothat will be found elsewhere. Miss Ada Cavendish met with an entht

ception as Mercy Merrick at the triobe, in Boston, on Monday night. She was three times called before the curtain at the end of the third act.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

There will be an interesting debate at St. John's

College to-morrow by the Literary Society of that in-stitution. A large number of invitations to attend the discussion have been issued to the friends and

OBITUARY.

PHILIP BRASHER. Mr. Philip Brasher, a respected citizen and re-merchant, of Brooklyn, was buried yesterday his late residence in that city. The decessed, was born in this city in 1813, was of Huguen was born in this city in 1813, was of Huguenoc descent. His ancestors were large land owners in this city and Brooklyn, and held many responsible positions under the old municipal government. Mr. Brasher was a great lover of field sports and devoted a large portion of his time to them. He also studied the art of preserving animals and birds, and was one of the best taxidermists in this country. Some time previous to his death he became interested in miniature yachting. He built his bosts and sailed them upon Prospect Park Lake. The deceased possessed many excellent qualities and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends who mourn his loss.

ROLLIN SANFORD. Rollin Sanford died at his residence in East Sixty-

first street, yesterday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Deceased was a native of Vermont, year of his age. Deceased was a native of Vermont, and was graduated from Yalo College in 1831. He removed to Utica, N. Y., where he studied for the Bar in the office of the late William H. Seward, whose friendship he retained throughout the life of that statesman. Mr. Sanford subsequently came to this city and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he abandoned in a few years in order to engage in the management of a manufacturing company at Stamford, Conf. In this corporation he continued to be a director and shareholder until his death. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow.

REV. WILLIAM A. DREW. The Rev. William A. Drew, who died yeste The Rev. William A. Drew, who died yesterday as Augusta, Me., in his eighty-second year, was born in Massachusetts in 1798. He became prominent as a Universalist clergyman and was prolific as a writer on agriculture. He published a plethoric book entitled "Glimpses and Gatherings During the Great London Exhibition of 1851." He contributed to many religious and agricultural journals, on some of which he also labored editorially.

THE CITY DEBT.

According to the monthly statement of the Comptroller, issued yesterday, the total bonded debt of the city, less kinking fund, on Movember 80 was \$116,492,666 18.